## EASTER HATS AND PARASOLS.

FLOWERS IN PROFUSION THE FEATURE OF THE HEADGEAR.

Hats Broad and Flat and Light-Fresh Effects in Straw and Tulie-A Mili-tary Air Favored-White Hats and Pearls-Parasols of Lace and Silk.

Hats for Easter have blossomed out already, and "blossomed" has a literal significance here, for there are no end of ll-flower hats, hats of leaves and flowers and hats of other materials profusely deco-

rated with flowers. Roses by their traditional right of beauty have the lead, but they have a close following in the long list of other blossoms which have a place in the line. Fruit blossom of all kinds are popular, and then there are pellias, wall flowers, primroses, gardenias and every other flower possible for hat trimming, besides the most beautiful foliage

The chiffon flowers are charming, too, both in coloring and lightness. In fact, the artistic beauty of the artificial flowers surpasses anything we can possibly imagine Flat and broad are the prevailing features in shapes, and whatever kind of hat you have it must be broad, with some arrangement of ends at the back, or else it will be quite out of the fashion.

Every bit of trimming is arranged to contribute to this effect. At least this is the present outlook as to hats. What the season may develop later on is a matter of speculation. Summer always seems to bring the desire to revive some old-time style, so we may find ourselves up against the proposition of poke bonnets again.

The principal idea in millinery, in addition to the carnival of flowers, is lightness and airy effects. This has been the tendency all winter, and no doubt it will be exaggerated in the midsummer hats. However, is one of the redeeming and most attractive features, since a light hat is more comfortable to wear and more suitable for the style of hair dressing than a heavy one.

The new straws are very lacey and light One of the newest kinds resembles the



petals of a chrysanthemum and derives its name from this flower.

fulle is very much used not only for entire hats, but also with the lace straw drawn through the openings in dainty puffs to soften the effect. Tucked tulle toques are charming and especially the black ones with tucks stitched in with white, trimmed simply with a wreath of white jessamine on the brim. Tulle dotted over with ivory discs and jet spangles makes a levely toque, with marabout pompons tipped with jet for the decoration at

White lace of every kind and description is used for entire hats, malines, chantilly and fine guipure being favorites. A white corded lace studded with pearls is very effective and you see these hats with only a stylish black velvet ribbon bow for trimming, to which a few La France roses are sometimes effectively added.

White hats are the particular cry for genuine elegance just at the moment and it is promised that their popularity shall continue throughout the summer. Ecru lace and brown velvet ribbon being a pretty finish.

Pearls and pearl ornaments especially in the round flat shapes are to be the thing. leaves are decorated with pearls, festoons of pearls are used over the hat brims at one side, lace nets are dotted with pearls, to be one of the distinctive features of each donor at least a millionaire. millinery. The white hat straw and tulle is charming with the pearl ornaments.

In shapes it is evident that anything which can give a military tone to the costume is to be worn, the tricorne hat having the lead. With a flower brim and a large bow at the back it is wonderfully chic and most becoming to many faces. It is not new, of course, but it admits of various changes to suit the materials of which it is made and the head it adorns, yet in outine at least it is very familiar. The cavalier toque which turns up high

on one side is another fancy and the sheperdess shape is here again in pretty yellow and white silk braids trimmed with gorgeous roses. Tuscan straws and Italian thips, soft and pliable with a new gloss which gives them the appearance of silk, show plaid designs in the plaiting.

The pompadour hat, with the brim caught up on one side with a rosette bunch of roses, bids fair to be popular. Modifications of the old-time styles in head gear are a feature this season without doubt. but they are so artistically done, so much prettier in outline and embellishment than their predecessors, that it is only the suggestion of the original which is revealed you. It is indeed the picturesque side of dress which is to be presented to us this coming season.

As for the light and airy hats, they are every where in evidence now worn with the wooliest kind of winter gowns. Saucershaped hats made entirely of black and white tulle, either one alone or both in alternate plaitings, are one of the season's novelties and the only trimming is a bunch of flowers on the top of the hat at one side. The brim turns up instead of down, and at the back some soft black satin ribbon is draped across with a knot and fringed ends at one

Parasois are not to be outdone by the hats however, and they are indeed gorgeous to behold. They have attained such an extravagant variety, such sumptuous colorings and materials and elaboration in detail, that another real novelty does not seem possible now or at any future time. A dozen seems to be about the number for a fashionable woman to possess if she would have her parasol parmonize with

her summer costumes. The new parasol is certainly for effect with incidentally a little grain of usefulness thrown in. The latter quality depends on your selection, however, for the dainty white chiffon confections in setwith lace and trimmed with frills are hardly a protection from the sun. There is great variety in these just the same.

Then there are pretty white silk parasols also with cream point appliqué made to fit the frame stretched over the silk from the top to within a few inches from the edge, which is finished with three narrow

black and colored parasols, but the real novelty is the flowered silk parasol as varied in design and coloring as a veritable flower garden. Inset lace motifs combined with embroidery form another elegant mode of decoration, but with all the fussiness and elegance in this department, there are as of old the same pretty plain silk parasols in all colors, built entirely to serve the purpose for which they were intended.

WEDDING PRESENT PROTEST London Thinks the Time Has Arrived For

Making Reforms. LONDON, Jan. 31.-Every now and then one hears again the complaint of the "wedding present tax." The following paragraph from a morning paper states the

case in the usual way: "The extravagance, ostentation and glit- rest from social duties and in also offering

DAINTY LENTEN LUNCHEONS. PICTURESQUE FARE POSSIBLE

Fish Not So Generally Appreciated as a Food as It Might Be-Suggestions of Novelties for Entertainments at This Season - Resources Found in Eggs.

WITHOUT MEAT.

Lent's coming brings a greatly needed change to tables that since early fall have been laden with meat dishes. Not until the time of abstinence from meat approaches will the average person turn from beef and mutton and poultry to fish as a diet. Lent therefore serves a double purpose in giving

conditions. But this course should always be beyond reproach.

Cucumbers sliced are served with this dish. Heavy vegetables never have a place in a Lenten luncheon; they belong properly to the dinner. A salad, fresh and green or a fruit salad is always a necessity, the green salads being preferable. Sweets must be abundant and daintily colored. Cakes and ices are the best and coffee is served with them. served with them.

Of course there must be innumerable side dishes of small sandwiches made from nuts, shrimp or anchovy paste or caviar.

Olives stuffed with anchovies are appreciate
by most people and there are many dainty
sweet pickled fruits that make admirable
bits of color and add to the delicate novelty of the repast.

Hostesses in planning these little feasts must study carefully to avoid any repetition of flavors. This is a trifle more difficult in a meal from which meat dishes are barred, but it is quite possible although

IT'S HARD TO BE A LADY'S MAID

WORK FOR WHICH AMERICAN GIRLS ARE NOT SUITED.

The Mistress Is the Tyrant, in Spite of a Wall Against the Exactions of French Malds-Varied Tasks Required -Lady's Maids of Different Nations.

A recently published article has much to say of the tyranny of the French maid and urges American women to free themselves froma Gallic bondage by founding a school for the training of American lady's maids.

When the theory was brought to the notice of the manager of one of the most



tering spread of endless gifts which have of late been showered on newly-married people in society has created a feeling akin dismay in the hearts of many people. The habit of giving wedding presents has apparently grown beyond all bounds. Every one is expected to give, and while there are many who would be happy to do o in moderation, they feel that unless they go far beyond their means their little token will be merely brushed away as unworthy to be placed side by side with the gorgeous things showered in every direction.

The most recent example of this "glittering spread of endless gifts," and the one which probably suggested his theme to the



hats are another variety which is also worn, writer of the foregoing paragraphs, was the enormous list of wed to Lord Stavordale and Lady Helen Stewart, which appeared in every newspaper in the country. The list of donors read like the whole of Whittaker's "Titled Persons," together with a large selection from the pages of "Who's Who," and the descriptions of and it is more than evident that pearls are the presents was such that one might think It may be, indeed, that the description of some of the presents may have transcended in brilliance the presents themselves.

A Regent street jeweller is described to-day as saying: "I have often had noble lords, from Dukes down to Barons, come in here and turn the establishment in and out in a vain effort to find something for £5 which they hope they can palm off as a costly thing, representing at least an expenditure of £50, for even Dukes are not above trying to make a show."

Now, though the "noble lords" may try in vain to find for £5 something that can look as though it were worth £50, it is not impossible that the description of the £5 article may read very like £50 or even The compilers of wedding present lists often rival the gifted writers of auctioneers' catalogues, and electro-plate invariably appears as "silver."

But not all men are as mean as some noble lords," for the same jeweller goes on to say: "The Stock Exchange gentleman who is successful in business does not mind putting down a good big sum for something worth giving. So he comes in and says: 'Give me a hundred pounds' worth of wedding present, ' and he doesn't mind if it is a pearl or a diamond or a brooch or a dogoart, so long as it is a present."

The interviewer of the Regent street jeweller also asked "a lady", her views on the subject. Her opinion was "that we are living in an artificial, unhealthy age. We are eaten up with a love of ostentation. We want to show and be shown.

"We are a lot of sheep, we English, because we fail to see that we are going the inevitable pace to ruin. Stop it? How? I wish I could.

"Here, for instance," she continued "is card for a wedding this week. Now, I am bound to go to it because there are to be no end of nice people, and naturally I must give them a present, though I am only on speaking terms with the bride."

From a mere "lady" he went on to a "Marchioness," who delivered herself thus:

"I do hope you will be able to show people that they are unkind in giving such lavish presents to comparative strangers. You do not know what suffering it causes among people who are necessarily obliged to follow Of course, there are many people who give costly things merely for the sake of seeing their names in the papers.

"Now, if the newspapers were to stop printing the names there would be a terrific 'slump' in presents. Mention my name? Gracious! Not for worlds! I should never hear the last of it. I can't afford to be stingy, even though it were to lead a reform movement. I shall go on giving where I should not; but I will gladly join a roundrobin protest."

Festoon designs of lace in either black or cream are inset very effectively in white, much transpires that finds its way to THE SUN'S Woman'S Page first. This is one feature that makes THE SUN a desirable home paper.—Ade

to tired palates and digestions a change in the routine of the table.

Eggs, one of the most important of Lenten foods, still soar skyward in their price and their scarcity will prove a hardship for those who make a specialty of egg dishes for the Lenten breakfast in preference to fish. The latter makes its first appearance at the luncheon table, to be supplemented later in the day by the once-a-day allowance of meat at the dinner table as prescribed by the most recent church rules.

Fasting, which used to be one of the severe equirements of the penitential season, has vielded to modern customs and only the extremely ascetic now adhere rigidly to the old rules. But abstinence from meat is generally observed with the exception of one meal, dinner in most families.

Americans are such a nation of meat eaters that even this relaxed rule is generally regarded as severe. Fish as a food s not generally appreciated or understood. The French and the Italian chefs, on the

contrary, understand the importance of the fish as a delicate food. They have learned how to convert fish into all kinds of wonderful bisques and salads, and in other forms they serve it with sauces that convert it into new marvels. Luncheon remains the chosen form of

quiet entertainment for Lent. As meat dishes are banished there is a need of dainty and appetizing viands that come within the rules. A caterer ordered to serve such a luncheon at once produces novelties in this line, but the usual home cook is in

in this line, but the usual name cook is in a quandary as to what to serve.

This quandary is caused by the fact that in the other weeks of the year, fish is but little served and its importance is not appreciated. For that very reason the Lenten luncheon may be made far more charming in an epicurean sense than if the inevitable chops and green peas, sweetbreads and



chicken salads of ordinary times were included in the menu. It is an admirable method to dispense with the oysters in shells as a first course in the Lenten luncheon. The service of grape fruit has become general of late, as a first course at breakfast and at luncheon as well, and it is a capital idea, as the oys-ters must form the first dish at dinner. Grape fruit are prepared in various ways, but many prefer them simply iced ways, but many prefer them simply leed with the fibres carefully removed and the

outside edge of the pulp separated delicately from the skin in such a manner that the division does not show.

The grape fruit may be followed with ovster or clam broth in cups, by a lobster bisque or a cream of celery or lettuce soup. There are many of these meatless soups, each one delicate and a relief from the chicken and the consommé of the usual lumbers.

chicken and the consomme of the usual luncheon.

Curries have become quite popular of late and shrimps, frogs' legs and lobsters all make admirable curries. These dishes, if served in a chaffing dish, are always a pretty luncheon innovation. Sometimes the curry is substituted for the soup course.

The oyster, banished in the shell, may now be served in a patty or scalloped. Deviled on toast they are appreciated by women, who of late have learned the charm of many of the dishes distinctively of the clubs. En brochette with the bacon slices removed from the skewer before sending them to table they are a dainty morsel for the early courses of a luncheon.

An omelet forms a pleasant after course. If it appears at this stage of the luncheon it may be any one of the hundred serious omelets, Spanish, mushroom, cheese, truffle, anchovy or tomato. Later on the onelet may be served in some of its sweet forms with jelly, fruit or as a souffle, in which case it is omitted from the early courses.

may be served in some of its sweet forms with jelly, fruit or as a souffié, in which case it is omitted from the early courses.

There are so many odd ways of serving eggs that the Lenten luncheon should never fail to have one course of this sort. The decorated baking dishes and casseroles that come for the purpose make the eggsters always ricturesque.

that come for the purpose make the egg course always picturesque.

A pretty method somewhat new to most housekeepers is the scooping out of a firm, fresh tomato, into which an egg is dropped from the shell without breaking the yelk. The tomatoes are then placed in the oven, each one in a separate dish. After being thoroughly seasoned, when the egg cooks through they are ready for service. This method is called Portuguese style.

Now the principal dish of the luncheon must follow. It should be substantial and abundant. A broiled shad or a planked shad is an excellent course. Or a broiled salmon with sauce of some specially piquant flavor is good.

There are some who always like sole with any of its numerous sauces, and this com-mends itself, although not much of a novelty. It is a capital idea to learn from one's fish dealer what is the best in the market, for the supplies vary according to the wather

the ordinary cook if left without guidance is apt to serve lobster in a sauce as well as

is apt to serve lobster in a sauce as well as a soup, or to repeat tomatoes in a bisque and a salad. This is one unforgivable crime in the luncheon of Lent.

Then it is a capital idea to study the color effects as well. The eye may be pleased quite as well as the palate and there are luncheons in which the pink of shrimp the red of the lobster, the creamy yellow of an egg sauce or an omelette, the crisp green of a salad are made to mingle with green of a salad are made to mingle with artistic effect, with a snow white cloth artistic effect, with a snow white cloth and sparkling glass and silver as a back-

DOWRIES FOR THE RED-HAIRED. A Philanthropic Frenchman's Bequest That May Make Trouble.

A Frenchman has left a bequest of \$20,000 which is to supply yearly a dowry for two poor but respectable red-haired girls. Whether he liked red hair or considered it an affliction beyond the ordinary, he neglected to state, so his motive is ob-

scure, but the \$20,000 is a definite fact. Now the method of selection is puzzling the men who have to carry out the wishes of the deceased. Applicants for the dowry will doubtless turn up in swarms, and, if there is anything in the pepular tradition that associates red hair and hery temper, the rejected maidens may make things hot for the trustees.

It is to be hoped that those trustees will

k out hair of the carrotty, uncompromis-type. The girl with Titian tresses, girl with auburn or copper red or chestnut hair needs no consolation.

Her wealthier sisters spend much fine gold trying to acquire just the fint that is hers without money and without price.

But there is a red hair, a sandy, unspectac-ular, brick red hair. It usually goes with pale blue eyes and white eyelashes and vague freckles.

The girl who has to carry that head through life needs the consolations of religion and of a dowry. If she chooses to

MADAM AT THE BANK. Family History Which She Confided to the Receiving Teller.

From the Chicago Tribune. The business man who was in a hurry was standing in line at the savings bank waiting his turn to deposit. There was only one person ahead of him, and he was ongratulating himself upon this good luck. The person ahead was a woman, and when the business man arrived she was just opening negotiations with the receiving teller, "Now, I want to open accounts," she b gan, for some little nieces and nephews of mine. It's for a Christmas present, you know"- confidentially-"and I'm only going to put \$5 in each book. Of course, that isn't



"If they're real saving, as I want them to be,

they'll soon make it more. Lots of rich men started with——

"Yes, yes, madam," interrupted the teller, in desperation; "of course they did. Now, what are these children's names and ages?"

"Why, there's Fannie, my namesake; she's 9- no, maybe it was 8, her last birthday what? Oh, her full name? Frances Jane, of course; how rupid of me! And then Johnnie-no, John William, named after an uncle that died-he's 6, and just as 'cute as he can be. You wouldn't believe what that child——

"Yos, I would, madam. But please be as brief as possible, and omit everything but business. Are there ary more children?"

"Oh, yes; there's the baby, Mildred. She's ten months oie, and I thought she seemed pretty young to have a bank book all to herself, so I'd like to take one for her and her mother together her mother's only my brother's sister-in-law, but she's just like an own sister to me. What? I can't do that? Well, that's funny. But you fix it according to the rules, of course."

The business man, who had at first glared savazely at the loquacious debositor, how shifted wearily from one leg to the other, and began to show signs of colla;se.

The teller succeeded in extracting the necessary information as to the birthplace of the children, and then inquired in whose names the books were to be held in trust for them.

"Will you have it in their mother's name or their father's, or whose?" he asked shortly.

"Their father's! Mercy sakes!" exclaimed the depositor, energetically. "Why, he's a perfect good-for-nothing scamp, if there ever was one. You couldn't trust him—
"No, I suppose not, hastened the teller, repenting that unfortunate suggestion. "The mother's, then, I suppose. Her name, age and birthplace, please. Be as quick as you can, madam.

As he unished the entries he turned with a sigh of relief and a look of bity for the business man, who had been waiting so long. But the latter had given up. He was already half a block away from the bank, walking dejectedly and whiping his brow, like a man who had done a hard day's work. en started with-

York she looked startled and gave vent to the soulful "God forbid." Then she laughed. "I've had many years' experience with ladies' maids and their mistresses," she said, "and that tyranny theory doesn't hold water. As a rule, the tyranny is on

the other side. "Occasionally a maid will prove so valuable that a mistress will put up with some vagaries rather than part with her, but the American woman is not often dependent

upon her maid. For instance, in this country it is the exceptional maid who does madame's hair. She attends to the shampooing and brushing, but the average American mistress prefers dressing her own hair. For occasions, she calls in an expert coiffeur.

"Do you understand a lady's maid's duties? No? Listen. "I speak now of the average lady's maid. There are a few rare jewels who can do expert hair dressing, facial massage, &c.

"The ordinary lady's maid must be a clever seamstress. She must be able to keep madame's wardrobe in perfect order, freshen every soiled bit of chiffon, alter gowns that need altering, make new cravats and vests and other gown details. "She is expected to make shirt waists, matinée petticoats, lounging robes. Many

women have all their simple house gowns, unlined summer frocks and tea gowns made by their maids. "You may smile. I know what I am talking about. There are exceptions, but I am giving you the rule in practice here in New York. Moreover, I know many

street gowns, and where she makes clothes for the children of the family. "Then the maid must understand the skilfully, brush it, massage the scalp. She must, to-day, be able to give massage, not perhaps thorough and scientific massage, but a massage that will rest the mistress when she comes in late at night tired

and fagged. "Few maids can give good facial massage, though many women have, especially within the last few years, had their maids trained to some degree of proficiency in facial massage, and almost any maid is supposed to have a few rational ideas about rubbing skin food into annoying wrinkles and smoothing out crow's feet. "Of course, a maid keeps her employer's personal belongings, bureau drawers, closets, &c., in perfect order. She is on duty at all hours, is called upon for an infinite number of little personal attentions, from the time when she awakes her mistress in the morning, prepares her bath, lays out her clothes, &c., to the time often well along in the next morning when she finishes the massage, tucks the bed clothes in and turns out the light.

"In addition to all this she very often valets the master of the house, that is, keeps his clothes in perfect order, sees that is linen is laundered, puts the studs in his

"She may be one of the most important and intimacy by her employers, but she has less freedom and independence than any of the servants. She is more exposed to the moods and whims and tempers of the mistress, needs more tact, has more

the mistress, needs more tact, has more to get upon her nerves.

"The person who talks about the eminent desirability of the lady's maid's place hasn't investigated the subject very thoroughly. The work, while not heavy, is trying, exacting, unending, and the pay, save in exceptional cases, is not proportionately high. I know women who pay their maids very high wages, but there are scores of good ladies' maids working for from twenty to thirty dollars a month.

"As for the expediency of training American girls for the work, I would veto that emphatically. American girls as a class

emphatically. American girls as a class make the poorest servants in any house-

democracy and independence, I suppose. The spirit is a fine thing, but it makes the ordinary American working girl unfit for domestic service. "We have more trouble with American servants than with all others put together. They are intelligent, but as a rule they are badly trained, careless, impertment, bad

tempered and never know their place.
"If they do not intend to do good work they should not go into domestic service at all. If they do go into it they should accept its drawbacks philosophically and dignify the work by the way they do it.

You will find that spirit in many foreign servants. You will not find it in one of a thousand American servants.

Now, this bumptiousness of the American working girl will make her even more

can working girl will make her even more can working girl will make her even there unfit for lady's maid than for cook. At first glance it might seem otherwise.

"The lady's maid's place implies more importance, more refined surroundings and associations and work. So far, so good. That is the side of the matter that struck the writer who wanted a school

for American ladies' maids.

"But, with all its refined details, the lady's maid's place lacks, in a marked degree, what the American servant is bound to have—independence. The cook may have a certain independence within her domain.

## 6. Simonson

My stock contains every shade, from the slightly gray to the pure silver-white hair, made up into coils, full coiffures or any of the pieces called for in the prevailing modes. I have this season an unusually attractive assortment of gray hair of quality such as cannot be found elsewhere.

LOVER'S KNOT the stylish low hair thair which has become the vogue, especially for evening dress, among ladies of discriminating taste.

Wigs for Ladies===Toupees for Gentlemen of my make are absolutely secure, and are so perfect in fit and color that they cannot be detected by the closest observer.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR. No Branch Stores.

If she's a good cook, her employer will perhaps let her alone.

"The same thing is true in a lesser degree of other servants; but the lady's maid will not be let alone. She is at my lady's beck and call every hour, she is constantly ordered about, found fault with. Her dependent position is rubbed in.

"If her mistress happens to be a badtempered or inconsiderate woman, the maid gets the full benefit of it. An American girl will not stand it. She will talk back, throw up the position, leave.

"Dont' talk to me about American ladies' maids. I don't want anything to do with them. The proposition isn't practical.

them. The proposition isn't practical.

"The French make good maids because
of their taste in matters of dress and toilet.
They have a natural talent for dressmaking and costume details.

"Still, in this country, a good German maid is more in demand than a French maid,

I suppose because so many of our wealthy people are of German extraction. "A good German maid is a treasure. "A good German maid is a treasure. She hasn't, save in exceptional cases, the French girl's genius for dressmaking, but she does beautiful sewing and is faithful, good tempered, devoted. She has usually been well trained, if she has been a lady's maid in the old country, and she usually speaks French as well as German.

"The Swedes are excellent lacies' maids too. There is an increasing call for them because they have a talent for massage, as the French have for dress, and massage is becoming more popular every day.

"The demand for lacies' maids of any nationality is increasing, too. Americans

successful employment agencies in New

nationality is increasing, too. Americans are acquiring wealth rapidly and learning how to spend it, but give a European woman and an American woman the same income, and the European woman the same a lady's maid while the American will not. "The maid is a tradition over the tradition of the traditio The maid is a tradition over there.

We are just getting around to her over here.

That is the great majority of our women who could afford maids are just beginning to indulge in the luxury.

"It is a luxury. A good lady's maid can are the main and the main are the main and the

do more for a woman's comfort than any-thing else she can buy with money—but a French German, Swede, English maid. "Train American girls for ladies' maids?

KAISER'S CHRISTMAS GIFT. An Apartment Fitted With Old Schleswig-

Holstein Furniture for His Wife. The Empress of Germany has never forgotten that she was a Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, and her loyalty to her own province is well understood at the German court. It was in recognition of this sentiment that the Kaiser conceived an idea

which proves that in the domestic capaciton of husband he has his moments of inspiration.

He determined to fit an apartment in the palace entirely with old Schleswig-Holstein furniture and give it to his wife for a Christmas present.

Now, the undertaking was a difficult one, even with royalty back of it. There was a time when fine old pieces of furniture ornamented even the peasants' homes of Schleswig-Holstein; but there as elsewhere the collector and the antiquity dealer have left a trail of desolation. The simple sountry folk parted with their heirlooms, of which they did not appreciate the beauty and value, and bought modern furniture and value, and bought modern fur cases where the lady's maid makes even have left a trail of desolation. The simple spend part of the dowry on hair dye, the man who marries her should not be allowed care of the hair, be able to shampoo it probably bearing the Grand Rapids stamp. The Kaiser's agents scoured the country and spent untold time and money in getting together what he wanted. The old-fashioned blue porcelain stove proved par-ticularly elusive, but was finally run to

> The Schleswig-Holstein pipe rack could not be found at all. It was said that only one specimen of this historic article was in existence. The Burgomaster of Edendor

> owned that.
>
> He was a collector first, a loyal subject afterward. Not for money nor royal favor would he sell his pipe rack.
>
> The Kalser had found his match and had The Kalser had found his batch and had to content himself with a copy of the antique. Only because of his loyalty did the Burgo-master give consent that the copy might be made, and the proceeding wrung his anti-

So there is one modern specimen wonderfully complete and beautiful co-lection of antiques, but the Empress ove-looked that flaw and yows that the b Schleswig-Holstein in her palace is the pest present she has ever received.

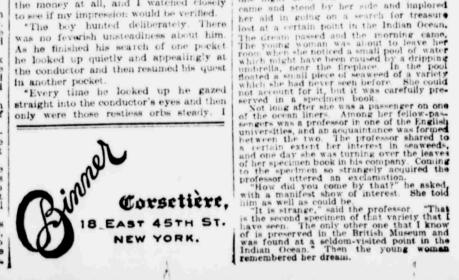
WICKED BOY, WICKED GIRL. Two Cases of Youthful Deprayity With a Contrast to Them.

"Within twenty-four hours, yes, within half a dozen," remarked a Harlemite, "I came upon two cases of youthful depravity that set me thinking. The first would factors in the household and hold herself a shade above the other servants, because to dwell upon the uplifting of the masses; the is naturally admitted to more familiarity the last would bring the sardonic grin to the last would bring the sardonic grin to the features of the cynic.

"I was going uptown on a trolley car which had few passengers. Two small boys sat opposite me. The conductor got my fare, gathered in the nickel of one of the boys and stood with outstretched palm waiting for that of the other. "This boy was perhaps 10 years old; a

bright chap. His clothes were worn and his shoes down at the heel and out at the toe "There was a certain shekness about him that caught me. His cap rested jauntily upon his closely curling jet black hair and there was a restless keenness about his bright eyes that caught my gaze and held it.

\*This boy hunted hard for his nickel. "It is because of the national spirit of He seemed perplexed that his five cents did not discover itself, but the thought struck me that he did not intend to find the money at all, and I watched closely o see if my impression would be verified.



was baffled as I watched. I became convinced against my previous impression that the boy really could not find his money. "On he went, patiently, deliberately, turning his pockets inside out. Once the conductor started to growl at him, but the lad kept steadily on and the grumblings

ceased. Never a word did the boy utter. "When he had reached his last pocket for the second time he simply sat back in his seat and waved his two hands outward, with his empty palms up, and looked at the conductor distressfully.

"The urchin's face was almost sad as if he dreaded an impending calamity-that of being put off and made to walk to his destination, and in spite of myself I felt my sympathy with him rising. As the conductor hesitated I found my right hand fingering the change in my pocket, and I suppose if the man of fares had ordered the boy off I would have stepped into the breach with my nickel. But the conductor was convinced the boy was honest and

walked off without a word down the car. "The minute the conductor turned his back, my original suspicions returned, and I couldn't for the life of me tell you why, unless it was a subtle something which had told me-one of those first impressions which are so often correct-that the boy's shifty eyes hid some moral unhealthiness. So I kept my eye fixed on the boy.

"For a minute and more he gazed straight ahead of him, wrinkling his brow as if trying to think where he could have lost his money. I became convinced that he knew I was looking at him, although he did not look my way for a full minute. He felt

look my way for a full minute. He felt my eyes on him, and realizing that he did I never took them away.

"At last he turned them my way, and shifted them instantly. He did this once or twice, and then, seeing I would not re-move my gaze, after a little more chafing the boy in him asserted itself, his joy at having fooled the conductor became dominant, and turning stealthily toward his companion his eyes lit up with an in-describable twinkle of deviltry, and I saw his lips frame the words:

describable twinkle of deviltry, and I saw his lips frame the words:

"I didn't lose it."

"Did I tell the conductor? No, I am sorry to say I did not. I was so dumfounded at what I had feared all along was the truth and was so deep in my musings upon it, that the boys got out before I realized it.

"Well. I went with my wife that evening to a big progressive whist party. It was a benefit for a hospital. There were a number of prizes offered and they were valuable, too; at least the women seemed which proves that in the domestic capacity

upon it, and moved her fingers along until they closed upon the punch. She was leaning over talking to some friends all

"Presently she strolled off to a corner and I followed, bound to see the thing out. There I saw her hold up her card, count There I saw her hold up her card, count the number of punches on it, do a little mental calculating and then calmly punch enough holes in her card to insure a prize.

"With a sweet smile she strolled back to the table and laid the punch down, just in time, for the woman who had left it care." in time, for the woman who had left it came along an instant later inquiring if any one had seen her punch. s over there dear, said my

You oughtn't to be so careless HAIR DRESSING AS AN ART.

An Institute of Colffeurs About to Be Established in France. The French have always taken hair

dressing seriously. Now they are installing t side by side with the other fine arts. There is to be an Institute of Coiffeurs. Whether the Immortals are to be limited to forty, has not been announced, but it is a foregone conclusion that there will be mighty heart burnings among hair dressing artists, over the membership of the institute and its decorations.

Some hair-dressing Zola will clamor at the gates, brandishing a curing iron in one hand and a comb in the other and

demanding immortality nous pompadour, his subtly realistic on-As to French women having their hair

dressed by any save a laureate-perish the THIS IS A DREAM STORY. It Is a Very Good One for Those Who Can

Belleve It. From the Boston Hereld.

A former Boston newspaper man told a story not long ago of an experience of a young woman of his acquaintance, which, while it has not yet been embodied in any work of fiction, at least gives evidence of the state of particles powers and may be considered. maginative powers and may be considered later. The young woman spent her sum-mers at an old Marshfield farmbouse, the windows of which had an outlook on the ocean. She had a fad, of course, and it was

the collection of various kinds of seaweed.

According to the story, she had a dream one night of a storm-tossed mariner who came and stood by her side and implored her aid in going on a search for treasure